

THE BLIZZARD  
IN EUROPE.Terrible Storms from Land's End to  
John o' Groat's and from the  
Straits of Dover to the  
Mediterranean.

## AWFUL SUFFERING ON THE CONTINENT

All Traffic Impeded. Thousands Out  
of Employment. Many Frozen  
to Death.

## THE GREAT TOULON SCANDAL.

A French Ex-Mayor Sentenced to Five Years'  
Solitary Confinement.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.—It is now the seventh week of the prevalence of frost throughout the United Kingdom, with no signs of abatement of the severity of the weather. From John O'Groat's house to Land's End the country is wrapped in snow and canals and streams are icebound. Even a number of tidal rivers are frozen fast. For duration of the frost period this is the greatest winter of the century, and in point of severity the winters of 1813 and 1814 alone exceeded it. Paris were then held on the ice on the Thames, Severn, Tyne and Tweed. Booths were reared on the ice and all the usual fair frolics were held thereon.

The Thames below Richmond remains partially frozen, and is covered over with ice floes which are impeding navigation. Above Teddington the ice on the Thames is eight inches thick. Carriers' vans can traverse the river's frozen surface from Sutton Court to Abingdon. Skaters have a free stretch for many miles above and below Oxford. Numerous deaths have resulted from the extreme cold, several of them at the very gates of workhouses, where groups of poor people were waiting for shelter.

Midland newspapers declare that thousands of persons in that region are in a condition of semi-starvation, many laborers being compulsorily idle, without fires or food. Markets of cities, with the aid of local boards, are directing an organized distribution of bread and coal and are starting relief kitchens; still they fail to reach a host of cases of distress. Numerous instances occur of coroners' inquests on the bodies of people found dead in bed where the verdict is that death resulted from cold and hunger.

In every country on the Continent there is suffering because of the severe weather. The coast of Belgium, Holland and North Germany are blocked with ice. In the Scheldt River navigation is nearly at a standstill on account of the ice. At the North German port of Cuxhaven twenty-nine steamships are icebound. Pilots there are unable to communicate with vessels on account of the ice floes, thus making the harbor inaccessible.

Several vessels were struck by immense masses of the floating ice, and their hulls were so badly damaged that the boats rapidly filled with water and soon went to the bottom. In every instance their crews were saved from death only with great difficulty.

SUFFERING IN GERMANY AND NORTHERN ITALY.  
A number of steamers are drifting helplessly before the force of the ice. The coast of Denmark, Sweden and Norway are blocked with ice. In Hamburg navigation is greatly impeded by the immense blocks of ice which fill the river. The Board of Navigation is making every effort to keep the river open, and is employing three of the strongest tugs that could be secured as ice breakers. Many vessels have also been damaged here by the ice, but no serious accidents have as yet been reported.

At Antwerp ten thousand workmen have been thrown out of employment owing to the unusually severe weather which is prevailing at present. The misery caused among the poorer classes in consequence is widespread and intense.

The use of dynamite is about to be tried to break the ice at Copenhagen, where several steamships lie icebound. At many ports ice is actively engaged in efforts to break the ice, but not with much effect. The Oeresund is full of ice floes. Despatches from the German ports off Hamburg, Sittin, and Swinemunde all tell of the inaccessibility of their harbors on account of the ice, and say that navigation has ceased; that there is much snow and that no open water is visible.

In Berlin the temperature is at 16 degrees Fahrenheit. The Harz Railway is snowblocked and the mails usually conveyed by its trains are now transported in sleighs.

All Bavaria is covered with snow, and in the country, between the Danube and the Alps, the snow is eighteen inches deep. In certain localities along the Rhine snowdrifts are piled in some spots seventeen feet high, threatening inundations when they thaw.

In Northern Italy snow began to fall on Wednesday and did not cease till to-day. The inhabitants of that region are suffering acutely.

Advices from Paris say that the Seine is blocked with ice near Rouen and that the Seine is frozen above Lyons. Telegrams from Arras and Nimes say that much suffering is being caused at these places by the intensely cold weather and that a number of persons have been found frozen to death. A sad case is reported from the village of Fourmies, in the Department of Nord. Three children were caught in a raging snow storm in a wood near the village. They wandered about until overcome by cold and exhaustion, when all three sank to the ground and perished in the storm. A party which had gone in search of them found the children buried in the snow.

A violent storm, accompanied by hail and snow and extending a long distance inland, is reported from the seaport of Algiers, in North Africa. The report is coupled with the assurance that nothing like such severity of weather was ever known in that region before. Such weather being entirely unknown to them it is feared that numbers of people have perished in the storm. At Mantua, Turin and Milan railway trains are much delayed on account of the heavy snowfall.

AUSTRIA, SPAIN AND FRANCE.  
Despatches from Vienna say that communication with points south of that city is greatly impeded, and that on all railways centring there the movement of trains is partially suspended.

A telegram from Madrid reports heavy snow-falls in Spain, and says that communication with all the provinces of Spain is difficult. It also reports the prevalence of intensely cold weather in Valencia, where orange groves have been swept by the storm, entailing heavy losses to the owners.

At Marcellus the hospitals are gorged with sufferers from various affections caused by the cold weather. More snow has fallen to-day in Marcellus. Dock laborers have hit along the quays great fires at which to warm themselves during working hours.

## THE TOULON CASE.

A VERDICT OF GUILTY AND A HEAVY SENTENCE  
FOR ALL CONCERNED.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1891.—At Draguignan to-day at the trial of ex-Mayor Fouroux, of Toulon, for conspir-

ing to procure a criminal operation on his mistress, Mme. Jouglaire, wife of Captain Jouglaire, of the French Navy, counsel for Mme. Jouglaire demanded that his client be acquitted of all responsibility for the crime. He based his demand on the ground that his client, the victim of the operation, had yielded herself to it because she was terrified at the threat of M. Fouroux, who alone should be held responsible for the crime.

He added that Mme. Jouglaire was now a wife without a name, and had already been punished enough for her transgression. During the day a serious tumult was created in court by the rough efforts of a crowd outside to enter the already overcrowded court room. In the disturbance several women were trampled under foot and more or less seriously injured.

## THE VERDICT AND THE SENTENCE.

Counsel for Mme. Audibert, the divorced wife of a Toulon lawyer, who was accused of having introduced Mayor Fouroux to Mme. Laure, the midwife, argued that the woman had erred solely through her blind devotion to Fouroux. M. Masson, on behalf of Mayor Fouroux, pleaded that the public press has so prejudiced the minds of the people against him that it was next to impossible to overcome the bad impression thus formed. He argued that Mayor Fouroux had been a mere puppet in the hands of Mme. Audibert, whom counsel denounced as an intriguing woman. M. Masson contended that if the co-defendants were acquitted Mayor Fouroux could not be held guilty.

The jury then retired and deliberated over the case for two hours and forty-five minutes. When they returned they announced that all the accused persons had been found guilty. Sentence was then imposed upon the prisoners, Mme. Laure being condemned to three years', Mme. Jouglaire to two years' and Mme. Audibert to one year, and six months' imprisonment. Mayor Fouroux received the heaviest sentence of all, his punishment being solitary imprisonment for five years. The announcement of the sentences created a profound impression on the immense crowd in the court room. The prisoners, however, were unmoved.

BOULOGNE, Jan. 9, 1891.—Messrs. McCarthy, Sexton, Condon and Hooper arrived here to-day.

For Malcolm Ford's explanation of the swift subsidence of train d'athletes from public notice see the SUNDAY HERALD.

## THE IRISH QUESTION.

A SHEARLY SATIRICAL LETTER WRITTEN BY MISS ANNA PARNELL.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

DUBLIN, Jan. 9, 1891.—The *Freeman's Journal* to-day publishes a letter written by Miss Anna Parnell, sister of Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell, and classes Miss Anna Parnell as being "the most remarkable woman of her time," saying that she "maintained the struggle against coercion in 1881 and 1882, after the Land League had been suppressed and the leaders imprisoned." In this letter Miss Anna Parnell says that she has no opinion as to which side is right, and suggests that "if the home rule association is revived on a national, independent basis it would protect and prevent the interests of the country from suffering through the conflict. When the Home Rule League was merged into the National League the former had shown that Ireland did not accept and never meant to accept English rule, which facts were upheld until they became indisputable realities in politics, after which the Home Rule League's work ended, as the National League and the Parliamentary party, as long as they were trustworthy, were bound to do everything possible to procure the triumph of principle whose theoretic recognition was already obtained.

"All is changed now; a lively civil war is raging, with the home rule question in the centre, while the National League and the Parliamentary party keep untrusting watch upon its most vital interests. The latter party, whether right or wrong, cannot be treated as a safe guide in difficulty. The explanations they give for their conduct sound a serious note of danger and warning for the people. Some say pathetically that they did not know what they were doing—raising the hope that they will take counsel along with them hereafter when they go out. Others say they were misled by personal affection; others that they have been too loyal to the people. But if they did not know what they were doing on one occasion they will not know any better another time.

"Tender sentiment for Mr. Gladstone, of whom they were very fond, may again beguile them. The plea of excess of virtue is most alarming, because the Irish members have so many virtues which have proved stumbling blocks to their possessors and led them into the greatest quandary. If they did not know what Mr. Parnell, whose political career has been under their observation, would do, how can they know what to do or what Mr. Gladstone, old and crafty, is going to do? They propagate the doctrine that their policy is reliable; that racial hatred is extinct between England and Ireland—except the remnant cherished by some Irishmen. They claim that the English liberals are influenced by so lofty a regard for religion and morality that if the Irish disregard it they would lose the good will of the liberals and incur their contempt. They do not tell us why Mr. Gladstone is judged only by the last six years of his life and not by the preceding seventy-five, nor why nothing he did while backed up by a British majority can count, but only his actions after his loss of power.

"What is there to hinder Mr. Gladstone and the liberals from repeating after the next election what they did after 1890? They do not tell us why the conservatives may not give us home rule. English parties change like Irish parties, but not so fast. Ireland has broken the world's record in this respect. They do not explain if racial hatred is extinct why the brutal, bloody Balfour is where he is; why the British party, whether liberal or conservative, always receives a mandate to persecute Ireland, nor why when the liberals are out of office they are the only body entitled to represent the British race."

## O'BRIEN BUSY DENYING THINGS.

BOULOGNE, Jan. 9, 1891.—Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., referring to an alleged interview, during the course of which he was reported to have said that he intended to return to England immediately and surrender himself to the authorities in order to serve the term of imprisonment to which he has been sentenced, says: "This report is baseless, as is also every telegram I have seen about our intentions here or in America. We do not intend that newspaper rumors or criticisms shall hurry us in the steps we consider necessary for the safety of the cause."

## M'CARTHY WILL NOT MEET O'BRIEN.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.—It is now stated that Mr. Justin McCarthy, M. P., still remains in this city, instead of visiting Mr. William O'Brien at Boulogne-sur-Mer in Paris, as previously announced.

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.—It has been arranged for Mr. Parnell to arrive on Saturday night in Limerick, where he is to speak on Sunday. Immediately on his arrival in Limerick there will be a torchlight procession in his honor, after which he will be tendered a reception.

## STARVING LABOURERS ASK AID.

CORK, Jan. 9, 1891.—While a meeting of the Board of Guardians of Clonakilly is in progress to-day, a mob of about one hundred laborers from the surrounding neighborhoods suddenly broke in upon the Board. Heedless of the remonstrances and of the show of resistance made by the police, the poor laborers insisted upon having a hearing. The guardians finally consented to listen to the spokesman of the party.

The latter said that they and their families were literally starving, and that they had individually not been able to earn a shilling in six months. They demanded work, and told the guardians that they were driven to desperation by the suffering they and their families endured. The guardians promised to do their utmost to relieve their distress, but the means of the guardians are limited.

## BALFOUR'S FUND GROWING.

DUBLIN, Jan. 9, 1891.—The relief fund raised in response to the recent declaration issued by the Viceroy and Chief Secretary Balfour concerning the condition of the poor in Western Ireland now reaches a total of £14,000. Among the latest con-

tributions to the fund are £200 sent by Queen Victoria and £100 donated by Hon. G. J. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer.

## NUMEROUS FOREIGN FIRES.

GIBRALTAR IN DANGER FROM THE PROXIMITY  
OF POWDER TO BURNING PETROLEUM.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 9, 1891.—A large wood and petroleum warehouse, situated in dangerous proximity to one of the powder magazines, is in flames. The firemen and troops are doing everything possible to prevent what may prove to be a terrible disaster. After a sharp fight the firemen and troops succeeded in extinguishing the flames in the warehouse before they had spread to adjoining buildings. The damage is light.

THE PARIS AND LYONS CONFLAGRATIONS.  
PARIS, Jan. 9, 1891.—The fire in the large piano-forte warehouse on the Boulevard Saint-Martin, which was discovered last night, has resulted in the almost total destruction of the building. Several people were injured during the progress of the fire. The loss is estimated at 1,000,000.

It is estimated that the damage done by the fire which destroyed portions of the general offices of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Railway at Lyons will not amount to more than 20,000 f. To the prompt action of the railroad and local fire departments, assisted by the troops of the garrison, is due the fact that the amount of damage done was so small. The business of the road is being transacted in temporary offices.

## THE SCOTCH STRIKES.

GENEROUS OFFER OF SHIPPERS IN AID OF THE  
STRIKERS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

GLASGOW, Jan. 9, 1891.—At a meeting of leading citizens of Glasgow to-day a committee was appointed to confer with the boards of directors of the railroads in an endeavor to bring about some settlement of the railroad strike. Considerable enthusiasm was aroused when a number of prominent merchants who send or receive large quantities of freight over the railroads announced, through a gentleman who acted as spokesman, that they were perfectly willing, if necessary, to pay an increase in freight charges on condition that this increase would result in the payment of higher wages to the striking railroad employees.

## CONCERNING AFRICA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1891.—The *Berliner Tageblatt* has received advices from East Africa to the effect that the natives of East Africa have been against the settlement of the natives in the region of the Victoria Nile. The British Consul has asked the Sultan of Zanzibar to send troops to the scene of the trouble, as the position of the English inhabitants is very critical.

The *Tageblatt* to-day publishes a despatch from Zanzibar stating that Emin Pacha has founded a fortified station at Bukoba, on the shore of the Victoria Nyanza, and that he is now returning to the coast.

## FUNDS FOR MISSIONARIES.

COLOGNE, Jan. 9, 1891.—The Catholic African  
Association has granted 25,000 marks toward  
building a missionary steamer to be used on Lake  
Victoria in Central Africa, 25,000 marks to be distributed among the various missionary stations  
of Africa, 20,000 marks toward the training  
of German missionaries and 3,000 marks for the  
Catholic Sisters in Africa.

## AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

KING LEOPOLD II. CRITICIZES STANLEY'S "PIT-  
LESS MERE OF ACTION."

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRUSSELS, Jan. 9, 1891.—At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society here to-day Commander Verney Lovett Cameron, the distinguished English naval officer and African traveler, was the recipient of a medal from the hands of King Leopold, who eulogized the Commander's work in the Congo country. The King, in the course of his remarks, criticized Stanley, contrasting what he called that explorer's "pitiless mere of action" with "the pacific and gentler policy" which alone, he said, could gain for civilization the mastery of Africa.

## THE FOREIGN CATTLE TRADE.

MR. PILMISOLL ATTACKED FOR HIS EFFORTS TO  
PREVENT TRANSATLANTIC COWEY.

TORONTO, Ont., Jan. 9, 1891.—A cable despatch from London to the *Globe* says: "Mr. Pilmsoll is not having things all his own way in settling the abolition of the live stock trade. His letter to the *Times* from New York, declaring that the feeling in favor of abolition is unanimous and quoting the views of some of the most eminent, elicited strong rejoinders from Sir George Bodan Powell, Allan Brothers and Mr. Drummond, secretary of the Foreign Cattle Trade Association.

Mr. Pilmsoll's letter is shown to bristle with exaggerations and misleading statements. It is urged that the trade on the present lines benefits the British consumer, the farmer, the tradesman and shipowner, with an extremely small risk of loss when properly conducted.

## MASSACRE IN NEW GUINEA.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

BRISBANE, Australia, Jan. 9, 1891.—Advices received here from New Guinea give an account of atrocities which have been committed by natives. The reports say that the Tugareo, the head hunting tribe of the island, made an attack on a village and during the raid they massacred forty of the inhabitants and looted a large number of the dwellings. The tribe threaten to make an attack on some villages near the government post, held under the command of Magistrate Cameron, who has charge of the Western district. A force of armed constables has been sent to the assistance of Magistrate Cameron, who has received orders to act in the mean while on the defensive.

## AN AMERICAN CREW MUTINIES.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 9, 1891.—The American ship Indiana, Captain Collier, which sailed January 7 from Barrow for New York, has put into Holyhead. Her crew mutinied and fought against themselves. Several of the men were severely wounded with knives. The police have been sent for, and the mutineers will be taken into custody. The United States Consul has been notified.

## CABLE NOTES.

A Cabinet crisis in Spain is considered imminent, and it is stated that there is a probability that the new Cabinet will be completely composed of members of the progressist party.

Another death has occurred resulting from the explosion at Genoa of a steam pipe, January 5, on board the new steel torpedo ram *Venus*. The total number of deaths is now six.

The *Börsenblatt*, a Hamburg commercial paper, makes the announcement that the directors of the Hansa Steam Company have resolved to adhere to the agreement in regard to passenger traffic which was recently concluded between the packet company and the Hamburg and North American Company.

## PEACE IN CHILE.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.—Despatches received from Iquique, Chile, make no mention of any revolution in that country and say that all is quiet at that port.

To learn how all New York is enjoying the present skating carnival see the SUNDAY HERALD.

SATISFACTION DEMANDED  
FOR SPANISH OUTRAGES.American Missionaries Ill Treated  
by the Conquering Race in the  
Caroline Islands.MR. BLAINE APPEALED TO.  
Church, Schools and Dwellings Burned  
by Spanish Shells and Prop-  
erty Seized.

## NEW PHASE OF THE NATIVE WAR.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 9, 1891.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, after obtaining full reports of the indignities practiced upon its missionaries by the Spaniards at Ponapi, has laid the case before Secretary Blaine, with a demand for reparation.

By the last mail there were received at the office of the Board detailed accounts of the high handed proceedings which have characterized the last eight months, together with copies of documents emanating from the Spanish Governor and other proofs of the gravity of the situation.

These enclosures were forwarded by Commander H. C. Taylor, commanding the United States steamer *Alliance*, and are accompanied by a careful statement of the trouble, written by that officer and addressed to Foreign Secretary Judson Smith.

The root of the whole trouble is the mistake of the Spaniards in supposing that the missionaries incited or connived at the revolt of the natives. That they did not do this is abundantly shown by their own testimony and also by Commander Taylor's investigations. The result of the forty years' missionary work in the islands has certainly been to make the natives more civilized, more self-respecting and therefore more difficult of subjugation; and it was these results against which the Spaniards arrayed themselves instead of any direct act or incitement to revolt.

When three years ago, the Spanish government undertook to extend its sphere of influence to the Caroline Islands a convention was entered into between Madrid and Washington stipulating that the American missionaries should be unmolested so long as they quietly attended to their own duties. Despite this stipulation Mr. Hand and his coworkers have been treated as guilty of fomenting insurrection, but have been given no opportunity to prove their innocence.

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Commander Taylor arrived with the *Alliance* on October 10, and inquiring thoroughly into the situation, took the missionaries to Nukula, three hundred miles distant, for safety, they, however, not waiving any rights or claims by their withdrawal.

## REPORTS FOR PEACE.

Missionary Rand's account of the occurrences since May last is very full. He admits that some Christian natives united with the hoodlums against the tribe in the uprising of June 25, but he insists that the great body of them strove to prevent it. He points to the fact that a Spanish lieutenant and a squad of his men owe their lives solely to the kind intervention of a native deacon, who conceived the plan to save them.

The demand made by the Spanish Governor after the battle in June was that the natives should give up their arms or be exterminated, and he brought the demand back to induce them to accept the former alternative. The missionary spent four months in fruitless mediation and was finally rewarded by being refused personal protection in case of war.

At last accounts the Spaniards had one thousand fighting men at Ponapi, and as the entire native population is but five thousand it looks as though they would succeed in taking away the freedom of the islanders, if they do not rob them of their chosen form of religion.

The demand which will probably be made of Spain is the restoration of the property destroyed and a guarantee of full protection for the lives and labor of American citizens in all time to come.

## SPAIN EXCITED OVER THE RUMORS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

MADRID, Jan. 9, 1891.—The news that has reached here via San Francisco and New York as to the era of insurrection and bloodshed existing in the Caroline Islands between the natives and the Spanish troops quartered there, has caused considerable sensation here. It is feared that the United States may claim heavy damages from Spain for losses suffered by American citizens. The Americans here hope that the action of Admiral Belknap in despatching the cruiser *Alliance* to Ponapi in order to protect the American missionaries, whose lives and property were endangered, will have a beneficial effect. Further and more detailed news from the Caroline Islands is anxiously awaited.

In an interview to-day with the president of the Council regarding the reported troubles in the Caroline Islands, the Minister of War declared that it was impossible for anything of such a nature to have occurred in that remote island without his being informed of the fact. Missionary Rand, he said, was second in authority at the Methodist mission at Ponapi. He had left the island since the defeat of the natives by the Spanish troops.

The Minister of the Colonies, when questioned in regard to the matter, declared that he had received no news of the alleged insurrection. He said he believed the statements of the trouble were incorrect, or else referred to an old conflict, in which the Spanish troops were victorious. He added an expression of regret that the government lacked the means of obtaining frequent precise reports of events which were transpiring in the Carolines.

## THE DEMAND NOT YET MADE.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1891.—Called at the Spanish Legation this evening but nothing is known there of any such demand. I am told that there was nothing unusual in such a request from the Board of Missions.

There has of late been much trouble in the Caroline Islands with the natives, and it is possible that there has been disturbance of the missionaries in dealing with it, but no intentional injury. If any local officials of Spain have violated international obligations the Legation people say that the Spanish government will apologize and pay damages in full. But in any case exact proof is always required, and it takes a long time for necessary and strict inquiry to establish the facts.

## THE FRENCH IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

THEY WILL RECEIVE NAVAL PROTECTION DURING  
THE NEXT FISHING SEASON.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1891.—Replying to a letter from M. Lacroix, a member of the Chamber of Deputies at St. Malo, reciting the apprehensions of his constituents over the approaching fishing season in Newfoundland, M. Ribot, Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote:

"Our countrymen may count upon naval protection. The negotiations with England in the matter of the renewal of the *modus vivendi* are not yet concluded, but I have every reason to believe that there will be no delay in effecting an agreement."

## FRANCE AND THE TARIFF.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1891.—The Tariff Committee has approved the government's proposal to renounce

all tariff treaties excepting those containing the most favored nation clause.

## BEHRING SEA.

A FAVORABLE REPORT CIRCULATED IN LONDON

BY THE PRESS ASSOCIATION.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.—The Press Association announces that the Behring Sea negotiations between Great Britain and the United States have taken a favorable turn.

## RUSSIAN LOAN TAKEN.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 10, 1891.—It is announced that Rothschild, of Paris; Bleichroder and the Disconto Gesellschaft, of Berlin; and the International Commercial Bank, of St. Petersburg, will take the whole amount, £15,000,000, for the conversion of the Russian four and a half per cent railway loan of 1875 to four per cent. They do not invite cash subscriptions.

## COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL.

A BRIG BELIEVED TO HAVE GONE DOWN WITH  
ALL HANDS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LONDON, Jan. 9, 1891.—The steamer *Middleboro* and an unknown foreign brig were in collision to-night in the middle of the Channel. The brig was badly damaged, and it is believed that she went down soon after the accident with all hands on board.

## THE KOCH SYSTEM.

WARNING REPORT MADE BY A COMMITTEE OF  
FRENCH PHYSICIANS.

[BY CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

PARIS, Jan. 9, 1891.—The committee of French physicians appointed to inquire into the Koch system of inoculation as a cure for consumption reported to-day that injurious effects sometimes follow the adoption of Kochism. This, they claim, shows that caution is needed in its use. They add that the remedy is bewildering to the cleverest physicians, and that, perhaps, it would be better to await further perfecting of the Koch system before generally adopting it.

## THE NEW YORK PATIENT.

BERLIN, Jan. 9, 1891.—Mr. William Degan, the American consumptive patient who has been under treatment at Berlin by the Koch system, and who is in charge of Dr. William A. Taltavall, of New York, is as well as could be expected, and is detained at Antwerp owing to the ice in the river, which is rendering navigation almost impossible. If the Waesland, on which Mr. Degan now expects to sail for New York, is unable to put to sea on Saturday, he will sail for the United States on one of the steamers leaving Rotterdam.

Dr. Taltavall has secured two bottles of the Koch lymph, thanks to the kindness and exertions of the United States Minister at Berlin, the Hon. William Walter Phelps, and Dr. Cooper, of San Francisco.

## VIRCHOW'S VIEWS CONSIDERED IN NEW YORK.

The physicians in the city who are using the Koch lymph in the hospitals are deeply interested in the statements of Professor Virchow in yesterday's *Herald*. But though they were slightly discouraged, perhaps, by the positive assertions of the great pathologist, they were by no means content to accept his opinions as final.

The cases in the various institutions show no marked changes. There is some curiosity expressed as to which hospital would have the honor of discharging the first patient as positively cured.

Following are published a number of statements from the leading physicians on the Continent as gathered from the various exchanges by the *Medical Record*, appearing to-day:

Garibaldi states that apparently tuberculous of the lungs is more amenable to treatment by lymph than ordinary tuberculous of the lungs.

Leyden says that, on the whole, the diagnostic value of the reaction is not so certain as it is not absolute. He has found non-tuberculous patients developing reaction, and also tuberculous patients without it. He is also of opinion that the prognosis of cases subjected to lymph treatment cannot be positively stated from the manner of their reaction. We cannot as yet say that a strong reaction means such a favorable prognosis, and a mild one a little of it. Nor is he willing to proclaim a cure until the patient has been cured by the ordinary methods of treatment.

He would regard a patient as cured only if he remains free from relapses for several years. It is to be remembered that the Koch lymph is not a cure, but a treatment by ordinary methods hitherto employed, and that the prognosis of the Koch lymph is no longer a matter of opinion, but a matter of fact.

Ewald, Hensel, Litten, Heifrich, Hofmeister, Kast, and others have published their observations, and the general consensus of opinion seems to be in the effect that the Koch lymph is a valuable addition to the armamentarium of the physician.

Koch's lymph must be employed with the utmost caution, or not at all, in advanced phthisis.

From Switzerland it is reported that the number of deaths among tuberculous patients at Davos exceeds five hundred. In none of the cases have any alarming symptoms been observed, while in some cases the patients have been cured.

It is said to have had highly encouraging and in some cases striking results. It is to be remembered that the Koch lymph is not a cure, but a treatment by ordinary methods hitherto employed, and that the prognosis of the Koch lymph is no longer a matter of